

JPRS 74403

19 October 1979

South and East Asia Report

No. 849



FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE

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REPORT DOCUMENTATION PAGE		1. REPORT NO. JPRS74403	2.	3. Recipient's Accession No.																											
4. Title and Subtitle SOUTH AND EAST ASIA REPORT, No. 849			5. Report Date 19 October 1979																												
7. Author(s)			6.																												
9. Performing Organization Name and Address Joint Publications Research Service 1000 North Glebe Road Arlington, Virginia 22201			8. Performing Organization Rept. No.																												
12. Sponsoring Organization Name and Address As above			10. Project/Task/Work Unit No.																												
			11. Contract(C) or Grant(G) No. (C) (G)																												
15. Supplementary Notes			13. Type of Report & Period Covered																												
			14.																												
16. Abstract (Limit: 200 words) The report contains information on political, economic, sociological, and technological developments in the countries of South, Southeast, and East Asia.																															
17. Document Analysis a. Descriptors																															
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b. Identifiers/Open-Ended Terms																															
c. COSATI Field/Group 5D, 5C, 5K																															
18. Availability Statement Unlimited Availability Sold by NTIS Springfield, Virginia 22161		19. Security Class (This Report) UNCLASSIFIED		21. No. of Pages 42																											
		20. Security Class (This Page) UNCLASSIFIED		22. Price																											

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INDONESIA WILL REQUIRE MASSIVE INVESTMENTS DURING NEXT 25 YEARS

Jakarta HARIAN UMUM AB in Indonesian 21 Jul 79 p 3

[Article: "From Agribusiness Forum:Indonesia Will Possibly Reach GNP of \$5,000 Within 25 Years"]

[Text] During the next 25 years investments totaling \$3 trillion will be needed to reach the per capita income goal of \$5,000 a year.

These very large investments are to be divided between the agriculture sector to receive \$600 billion, the industrial sector to receive \$1.4 trillion and the services sector to receive \$1 trillion. National production growth is expected to reach 12.4 percent a year This estimate was arrived at using a dynamic simulation model system and assuming that the C.O.R. will be two.

Dr Ir [Engineer]Sunario Walujo said this in the discussions conducted by the PPA (Agribusiness Development Center) at the Aryadutha Hotel in Jakarta on 19 July.

While speaking on the topic "The Agricultural Sector in Macroevelopment", he added that by using the expected divisions as listed above the agricultural sector should reach a GNP per capita income of \$3,750 the industrial sector of \$6,000 and the services sector of \$5,000.

He further estimated that the goal of income equality can be reached quickly when the 40 percent of the population who are in the lowest income bracket enjoy an increase of from 20 to 27 percent of the national income.

In this way a fast rate of growth won't mean sacrificing equality but rather it will necessitate equality and stability.

He said that in the agricultural sector the producing of rice is the important thing. Rice production will increase from 16 million tons to 40 million tons. When that happens Indonesia will be able to export 7 million tons of rice each year.

To reach this level of production more land will be needed and the investment of \$100 billion. The needed modernization and diversification in agriculture will require another \$100 billion. Other related fields such as cattle raising and fisheries will require the investment of \$200 billion. Investments in the fields of horticulture and forestry including environmental preservation will also require \$200 billion.

So a total investment of \$600 billion will enable Indonesia to be self sufficient in food production and to become the most important exported of agricultural products in the world. Dr Sunario ended by saying that these figures represent a great challenge to the agribusiness sector.

He added that to reach these goals effective policies are needed to guide the implementation, including a long range basis guideline for development implementation.

In his speech director of the PPA Dr Ir M. Amin Aziz said that the purposes of the PPA in holding the discussions include the providing of an inexpensive, quick and efficient means of communication between businessmen.

In addition the discussions are a means of meeting the need for development concepts in the field of agriculture. The discussion forum which is held once a month by the PPA is also a forum, even though infrequent, which is greatly helpful to scientific development which in turn produces quality input for the continuation of development.

From the viewpoint of those participants who took an active part in the discussions, there were many ideas grasped which really supported development, ideas which were vague before. The lack of opportunity to meet and there being little time to write are possibly reasons why many ideas and information known hadn't been made widely circulated.

Dr Amin also stressed the importance of such forums as this in gathering together expert thinkers, who can exchange thoughts, experiences and information on matters relating to both the technical and to making new formulations. They also have the object of helping the government develop up-to-date development concepts which are based on conditions in Indonesia today.

Since its founding in 1978 the PPA has sponsored four such discussions. These have been attended by experts both from the government as well as the private sector.

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CSO: 4213

SMALLHOLDERS SHIPPING AIDED BY INDONESIAN GOVERNMENT

Jakarta KOMPAS in Indonesian 27 Jul 79 p 2

[Article: "Capital Investment in Smallholders Shipping"]

[Excerpts] The use of capital, wherever it may come from, in modernizing smallholders shipping [pelra], is a good thing as long as it doesn't conflict with foreign capital investment laws. But if that capital belongs to citizens of foreign descent [WNA], whether they are Chinese, Indians or Arabs, it then requires special and more basic considerations as to what methods are to be used so that the capital doesn't eventually produce blood suckers, usurers or those who buy up crops and catches early paying minimal prices.

Andi Basoman Nur D.M., a leader in pelra, gave this information to KOMPAS.

According to Andi Basoman Nur, businessmen involved in pelra have the door wide open to those who have capital. And they are convinced that it won't be that easy for them to be taken advantage of by blood suckers, usurers etc as long as there are clear guidelines and regulations. "This [using private capital] is a very practical and simple method and is better than hoping for bank credit which has a thousand and one conditions which can't be met quickly by the pelra community, unless the Cooperation Credit Guarantee Board issues guarantees," he said.

So, as a member of the pelra national executive council, he hopes that members will maintain their confidence that only by smallholders being strong in the well organized sea transportation sector will we be able to change conditions in the sea transportation world which we feel aren't as bright as we wish they were.

Meanwhile a KOMPAS source reports what everyone already knows that 95 percent of pelra and 60 percent of interisland shipping is controlled by those businessmen who are economically strong or

who are not indigenous Indonesians [hence WNA].

All of this has happened because of two factors. First, from the beginning indigenous businessmen have had few opportunities and second, there are certain weak points in the regulations governing harbor services which have caused those owners who are economically strong to be able to break in by using those businessmen who are economically weak.

He further added that the issuance of Presidential Directive 14/1979 really represents a ray of light so that ship owners who are economically weak can become "heads in their own houses". The question now is what about the indigenous businessman, does he want to be helped or not?

Because it is already clear that following the issuing of Presidential Directive 14/1979, it is often heard in Surabaya that the "businessman has changed his shirt", What is meant is that up front the face and name of the indigenous Indonesian are seen but in back all are WNA.

This means that those who are economically weak aren't seriously accepting the helping hand being extended by the government through Presidential Directive 14/ 1979. "They seem to be acting as if it is better to receive a salary of 300,000 rupiahs a month without expending any effort than having to work and think for themselves," he said.

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CSO: 4213

GOVERNMENT CALLED ON TO INCLUDE PRIVATE SECTOR IN FOOD PRODUCTION

Jakarta KOMPAS in Indonesian 30 Jul 79 p 16

[Article: "Rice Production Increase Rate Has Decreased in Past 4 Years"]

[Excerpts] In the last 4 years the rice production increase rate in Indonesia has on the average decreased from 4 percent to 2 percent a year. This has been due to various factors including continuing increases in population, institutional obstacles, the structural condition of soil of agricultural land which has deteriorated due to the presence of chemical substances from man-made fertilizers, pesticides, etc.

Expert Assistant and Vice Minister in charge of Food Professor Dr Ir [Engineer] A.M. Satari said this in a speech at the National Resurgence Building in Jakarta on 28 July.

In relation to this, the government, in addition to carrying out intensification should also be speeding up extension efforts to increase food production on agricultural land outside the island of Java. It is only necessary to keep in mind that the condition of agricultural land outside of Java is generally less fertile than land on Java. So to achieve the hoped for agriculture production, a greater input will be necessary in the form of preparation costs, fertilizers, calcium, pesticides, etc.

According to Professor Satari, these extension activities will be more productive if coupled with the opening up of new transmigration projects. But with present capabilities, it isn't possible for the government by itself to open up 10 million hectares of new transmigration land in the next 25 years or 5 Pelita [5 Year development plan] periods.

The government must include the private sector to reach such a goal. But first it will be necessary to create a climate con-

ductive to enticing private investments. Or more pointedly, the government must pioneer the way by opening up infrastructure like roads needed to reach the proposed transmigration sites that are to be opened. In addition, the private sector must also be facilitated in getting HGU (Right to Business Use) for agricultural land and in their efforts to bring in farm equipment needed to open up the transmigration projects or new agricultural land.

According to Professor Satari, there is a serious defect evident particularly in the forestry sector. If only viewed from the volume of timber being produced for export through forest exploitation, the increase has been outstanding.

But behind the jingling stacks of dollars received by the government is another factor which is causing grave concern. This specifically concerns efforts to reforest the land where timber has been cut. Those efforts have been very spasmodic or at least not on a par with the forests exploited. This will adversely affect the agricultural sector in the future because the forests are both vital and determinative to conservation efforts (both in the preservation and conservation of land).

In addition to the forestry sector, the situation in the fisheries sector is considered serious. As proof, most investor activities in the fisheries sector at present are related to catching shrimp for export. But the other kind of fish caught are then thrown back dead into the ocean. According to Professor A.M. Satari this is a waste of natural resources particularly in the fisheries sector.

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CSO: 4213

AMPUTATION PROPOSAL FOR THIEVES DRAWS NEGATIVE RESPONSE

Jakarta KOMPAS in Indonesian 27 Jul 79 pp 1, 12

[Article: "Dangerous, Excessive, Contrary to Pancasila; Various Reactions to Proposal By Bupati of Simalungun on Amputation of Hands, Fingers"]

[Excerpts] If any farmer in Simalungun (North Sumatra) takes it into his own hands to play judge and amputates either the hand or fingers of a clove spice thief, then his bupati [district chief] can be considered as the "instigator". This comment was made by Budi Sutrisno S.H., chairman of the HPPI (Indonesian Legal Advisory Society) on hearing the proposal of the bupati of Simalungun that clove thieves should be punished by amputation of their hands or fingers.

In ceremonies marking the closing of the Seventh Regional Farmers Congress for the Simalungun district held in the Pardomuan Nauli fishery germination complex auditorium on 20 July Bupati B.H. Silalahi said it was necessary for there to be stricter punishment for clove thieves in the form of amputation of their hands or fingers and this proposal should be made to the higher authorities. A report circulated by the KNI (National News Agency) says that the bupati and other members of the regional government will hold a meeting shortly so that each agency can make the proposal to higher authorities for themselves.

According to Budi Sutrisno, former head of the Central Java Public Prosecutor's Office, in the criminal code in effect in Indonesia, the punishment for an "instigator" is increased by one third over the punishment meted out to the offender himself.

Also a former member of Parliament like Budi Sutrisno, R.O. Tambunan [Head of the Indonesian Law Service and Aid Center] said that the punishment of hand amputation is contrary to the Pancasila [the ideological basis of the Indonesian state]. The purpose of punishment isn't to get revenge. "For no punishment

should restore the offender to normalcy. So, when he is released from prison, he should be in sound health, both mentally in which area he was not normal, as well as physically."

"We must stop this idea [of amputation] very early," said Tambunan who is afraid lest the proposal by the bupati of Simalungun develop into a reality.

In Parliament on 26 July Amin Iskandar of the Development Union Party, speaking about this, called the proposal of the bupati of Simalungun "excessive".

He added that it isn't reasonable for any official, much less a bupati, to propose such a thing. And it is already well known that Indonesia doesn't recognize punishment by amputation of the hands. So, it's a good thing he isn't a member of the Development Union Party. If he were, he could be accused of being possessed by the Islamic Nation spirit," said Amin Iskandar.

He also asked just how many rupiahs worth of cloves were stolen. It wouldn't be possible for a thief to take in the hundreds of kilograms and thus become a rupiah billionaire, he said.

"What we really need now are maximum penalties for those who are ripping off the country's money. This would reach into the billions of rupiahs. And this is clearly more serious than the acts of a person who steals cloves," said Amin Iskandar.

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CSO: 4213

SCARCE INDONESIAN RICE SUPPLIES DUE IN PART TO POOR SECOND CROP HARVESTS

Jakarta PELITA in Indonesian 20 Jul 79 pp 1, 7

[Article: "Up to 18 July 1979 Bulog Has Only Purchased 276,681 Tons of Rice Domestically of 800,000 Tons Planned"]

[Excerpts]Up to 18 July 1979 Bulog [logistics board] had only purchased 276, 681 tons of rice domestically (that which is already in Bulog warehouses-Ed), even though the main harvest season is almost over. Meanwhile, actual imports have reached 416,000 tons or around 25 percent of those planned for this year.

Answering questions in his office on 19 July, Assistant Chief of Bulog Sukriya Atmaja added that originally Bulog actually planned to buy 800,000 tons domestically this year.

However, he stressed that the smallness of domestic supplies isn't due to lack of production but rather to the price levels which have exceeded the floor prices so that Bulog had to stop buying from KUD/BUUD [village affairs office/village unit enterprising body].

According to Sukriya Atmaja, Bulog normally purchases rice and unhulled paddy while prices are lower than the floor prices. However, at present (this year-Ed) prices quickly exceeded floor prices because the harvest didn't take place all at one time and because second crop harvests weren't too good.

According to Sukriya, domestic supplies in 1977 reached 505,000 tons while last year (1978) there was an equivalent of 860,000 tons of rice.

Sukriya listed the regions which produced more than last year. These include Bali which in 1977/1978 only produced 21,000 tons but in 1978/1979 produced 29,000 tons and in 1979/1980, 38,000 tons. South Sulawesi in the same periods produced 22,000 tons, 29,000 tons and 39,000 tons. Medan in 1977/1978 didn't produce any rice [for Bulog] but in 1978/1979 produced 1,000 tons and in 1979/1980 produced 17,800 tons.

Those areas with decreased production include Central Java which produced 28,000 tons in 1977/1978, 157,000 tons in 1978/1979 and only 2,257 tons in 1979/1980. West Java in the same periods recorded productions of 13,500 tons, 141,749 tons and only 32,224 tons in 1979/1980, while East Java recorded productions of 226,000 tons, 243,000 tons and 121,000 tons in 1979/1980.

Answering questions on market operations carried on this year by Bulog in an effort to stabilize prices, he said the estimated amount for all Indonesia was around 2 million tons including some 890,000 tons for Jakarta.

Last year the amount of rice set aside by Bulog for market operations throughout Indonesia was only 1 million tons, including 486,000 tons for Jakarta. This was because last year Bulog was able to buy 860,000 tons from KUD/BUUD. Because of draught and wereng pest infestations in 1977 a total of 2 million tons was supplied through market operations.

According to Sukriya this month 105,000 tons of rice are scheduled for market operations throughout Indonesia, while the actual amount supplied through 17 July was 51,000 tons. He added that during June plans called for delivery of 72,000 tons but only 66,000 tons were actually supplied. May's schedule was for 20,000 tons but 30,000 tons were delivered, and during April 43,000 tons were scheduled for delivery while 35,000 tons were actually supplied.

On an average market operations in Jakarta every day require around 1,500-3,000 tons while in April 5,800 tons were actually supplied, in May 5,800 tons were supplied, in June 27,300 tons and in July up through 13 July, 23,000 tons.

According to Sukriya, the rice being distributed in these market operations is imported.

The retail price of medium grade rice (like IR, etc) reached 186 rupiahs per kg in Jakarta, 184 rupiahs per kg in Medan and 182.5 rupiahs per kg in West Java. The lowest price for market operation medium grade rice is 160 rupiahs per kg and the highest price is 170 rupiahs per kg.

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CSO: 4213

RIAU ISLANDS FACE FOOD SHORTAGES

Jakarta MERDEKA in Indonesian 28 Jul 79 p 6

[Article: "Riau Islands Threatened With Food Shortage Crisis"]

[Excerpt] Every year the Riau district, especially Pekanbaru, experiences a rice shortage of 70,000 tons. At present rice deliveries from West Sumatra and North Sumatra are very slow, a MERDEKA correspondent reported today.

Production from wet rice fields in the Reteh, Kampar and Indragiri Hulu districts is not sufficient to meet the needs there, and production of other products like rubber, copra, fish and timber is insignificant.

The reason for the slow delivery of rice and other food supplies to the area is the infrequency of land and sea transportation.

Our correspondent reported that because the Riau Islands are near Batam and Singapore, economically they have more connection with Singapore so that the result is an excess of smuggling.

Efforts to stop the smuggling in the area, particularly in recent days, have been carried out forcefully, particularly with the order to fire immediately on smugglers in the area which was issued by Minister of Defense and Security/ Commander of Armed Forces General M. Yusuf.

Our MERDEKA correspondent further reported that viewed from the national prosperity prospective, the strict efforts against smuggling are very beneficial to keep development moving. However, from another prospective, the strict measures have produced some negative effects because some businessmen who really aren't smugglers but who do transport goods needed daily by the people of the Riau Islands, have been gripped by feelings of reluctance and fear.

They aren't willing to take the risks because even though the goods being transported don't break any customs regulations, still it seems that anxiety

continues to grip these real businessmen (read: not smugglers).

As a result the Riau district, and in particular the Riau Islands, are now somewhat threatened with a crisis as regards foodstuffs and daily needs. This is particularly true concerning those goods which up to now have been imported from Singapore because of its close relation.

This situation has resulted in sharp increases in prices, especially as there are large groups of illegal immigrants in the area who use up a large part of the people's daily needs.

Government sources in Riau hope that the problem will receive proper attention and the bringing in of the goods needed daily by the people of the region can continue to be given priority. This was reported by our MERDEKA correspondent.

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CSO: 4213

ALUMINA PROJECT REVIVED IN INDONESIA

Jakarta HARIAN UMUM AB in Indonesian 19 Jul 79 p 3

[Article: "Indonesian Alumina Project to be Built at Kuala Tanjung"]

[Text] Last February instructions were given to Aneka Tambang Ltd to carry out a reevaluation on construction of the alumina project originally planned for Bintan Island in Indonesia with a view to possible construction at Kuala Tanjung in the Asahan region of North Sumatra. It is estimated that the availability of electricity and there being a harbor at Kuala Tanjung will lessen investment costs for the project. Department of mining and energy sources revealed this recently.

It was explained that the main reason for constructing the alumina plant in Indonesia is to supply the 450,000 metric tons of alumina needed each year by the Asahan aluminium project. Based on economic considerations, plans call for an alumina production capacity of 600,000 metric tons, 150,000 metric tons of which would be for export.

The first step in building the alumina plant on Bintan Island was taken on 23 December 1967 with the signing of a contract agreement between Aneka Tambang Ltd and Nippon Light Metal Company Ltd, Showa Denko K.K. and Sumitomo Chemical Company Ltd. The contract agreement was canceled in 1974.

Aneka Tambang Ltd then carried out a feasibility study with Kaiser Engineers with the hope of getting credit from the American Export Import Bank. This didn't materialize. In May 1976 the Indonesian government explored the possibility of getting credit from USSR in accord with the economic and technical cooperation agreement between Indonesia and USSR. These credit discussions didn't go well and were called off in June 1977. On 16 February 1978 the department of mining appointed Kloeckner Alcoa of the U.S. to be general contractor for the Bintan Island alumina project. This was also given up because the investment costs submitted by Kloeckner Alcoa were too high.

The alumina project at Kuala Tanjung will utilize low quality bauxite as the raw material is found in large quantities on Bintan Island. Alumina

made from bauxite is the basic raw material used and accounts for around 30 percent of the production costs in producing aluminium.

The building of an alumina project in Indonesia which will supply alumina for the Asahan aluminium project will mean a 25 percent savings in foreign exchange.

Sources also said that the uncertainty about the alumina project in Indonesia from 1967 to the present has been very disturbing because the result could be the closing down of bauxite mining on Bintan Island. This would mean the closing down of another source of foreign exchange. Also Aneka Tambang Ltd would face the problem of more than 800 [idle] workers who could strike and become a social and economic problem for Bintan Island.

The alumina project is the one way Aneka Tambang Ltd can continuing working on Bintan Island for at least another 40 years.

During its construction, the alumina project will need a workforce of up to 3,000 workers. During operations 720 workers would be needed in addition to around 500 workers for the bauxite mines.

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CSO: 4213

INDONESIA REACHES AGREEMENT ON MOST TANKER CONTRACT CANCELLATIONS

Jakarta KOMPAS in Indonesian 29 Jul 79 p 1

[Article: "Indonesia Must Pay \$316 Million in Next 4 Years to Cancel Pertamina Tanker Contracts"]

[Text] In the next 4 years the Indonesian government will pay \$316 million to the shipbuilding companies which had signed contracts with Pertamina [National Oil and Natural Gas Co] to compensate them for cancellation of their contracts. The money to be paid over the 4 years is all without interest. Minister of PAN [Purification of State Apparatus] J.B. Sumarlin said this at the Bina Graha on 28 July while answering press questions.

He said the demands originally made by the foreign shipbuilding companies were for \$3.251 billion, but that total had been greatly reduced following a legal battle which had lasted around 4 years. According to Sumarlin, the only remaining unsettled case is connected with two barges. "This is because the owner doesn't seem to want to settle matters quickly," he said.

In his introductory material, Minister Sumarlin admitted that the money to be paid wouldn't provide anything concrete for Indonesia at all such as ships etc. But he said that this was still more profitable than having to meet the demands for more than \$3 billion.

The contracts covered 35 tankers leased formerly by Pertamina. But when the Pertamina crisis came to light, Sumarlin and Minister of Trade and Cooperatives Radius Prawiro were given the job by the government of handling the problem. The government felt the contract prices were unfair, being much higher than they ought to be.

In a report to THE ASIAN WALL STREET JOURNAL last week, Minister Sumarlin said that the last settlement was concluded on 10 July

and covered seven ocean-going tankers. In this case Indonesia was willing to pay \$60 million to cancel the contract. The original demand was for \$421 million. (In his report he said the total amount to be paid by Indonesia was \$318 million and not the \$316 million he mentioned on 28 July).

He also said that included among the cases settled were contracts for ships owned by Bruce Rappaport, Amvrakia Steamship Corp, Ippokamos Steamship Corp, El Padron S.A. and Burmast Shipping and Exploration Corp. The two barges still unsettled are owned by the Greek shipowner Elias Kulukundis and the contract is worth \$49 million. The largest number of tankers involved were from Rappaport and totaled 15 ships with a contract worth \$1.55 billion.

When Minister Sumarlin was giving this information on 28 July, Minister of Foreign Affairs Ali Wardhana happened to be there waiting to see the President. Jokingly he asked Sumarlin "And who is going to pay the \$316 million?"

7785

CSO: 4213

INDONESIAN GOVERNMENT PROVIDES NEWSPAPERS FOR 36,000 VILLAGES

Jakarta KOMPAS in Indonesian 27 Jul 79 p 5

[Article: "Department of Information Subscribes to Two Newspapers for 36,000 Villages"]

[Excerpt] Beginning the middle of August the department of information [deppen] will subscribe to 24,000 copies of the ANGKATAN BERSENJATA and 12,000 copies of the BERITA YUDHA. The papers will be given without charge to 36,000 villages with funds coming from the regional information center and the directorate general of public information of deppen. A document of cooperation was signed at deppen in Jakarta on 25 July.

According to Instruction No 6 issued by the minister of information on 6 July 1979, subscription to the two newspapers represents an operational activity by the "joint village administrations". The minister asked the director general of public information and the chief of the province level regional deppen office to see that the two papers are distributed widely in all villages in all the districts selected to receive them. In addition, they should try to see that the two papers be widely read so that they become an important means of increasing and circulating information to the village areas. In addition, the minister of information also gave instructions to use the two newspapers to disseminate news, ideas, opinions and proposals about development in all the villages in their areas.

Minister of Information Ali Murtopo, when signing the cooperation document, said that this is an effort by his department to increase the flow of information by using the press. This means using newspapers to channel information directly to those people in the lowest level of society. This could be called "short cut information". As to why he chose the two newspapers, the minister of information stressed that he used several conditions to determine this and the two newspapers met the conditions. The conditions include the newspaper's

policies, whether if asked to present information, they would do so or manipulate it to their own purposes.

"Not all papers were willing to simply accept writings from deppen for their papers," said the minister of information. He then listed the second condition, that of their political outlook which according to his judgment could only be met by the two newspapers chosen. The minister of information further explained that the additional circulation wasn't necessarily profitable to the newspapers. For a newspaper, additional advertisement is what is profitable.

Meanwhile on 25 July the Director General of Public Information for deppen Djoko Kartodihardjo told several reporters that this cooperation was being carried out to produce "three desires". These are the "desire to read, the desire to read newspapers and the desire to act on that information." As required, the two papers will be attached to bulletin boards at the offices of village chiefs so they can be read by the village people. It is hoped that this will produce a real desire to read among the people.

7785

CSO: 4213

MORE COOPERATIVES FORMED, COMPENSATION POLICY STATED

Compensation for Land

Vientiane SIANG PASASON in Lao 30 Jul 79 p 3

['Questions Answered on Agricultural Cooperatives' Column: "Rights on Joining Cooperatives"]

[Text] Question: What benefits and rights are agricultural cooperative members entitled to?

Answer: As mentioned earlier regarding the objectives, goals and true nature of the cooperatives, the following are the rights and benefits that the cooperative members are entitled to upon joining:

1. Upon becoming a member of a cooperative, a person must contribute his farming land, oxen, buffaloes and production tools for use as the collective property of the cooperative, therefore, every member is entitled to the collective benefits. The difference is that prior to becoming members of the cooperative the people individually owned and protected their own production tools, but they now collectively protect and utilize these tools. However, when they contribute these properties, such as farming land, to the cooperative they should not expect any interest payments or payments for the land. But if they seek interest payments, the policies stipulate that [they be paid] from 10 to 15 percent of the income. Oxen and buffaloes can be either sold to the cooperative or rented in exchange for unhusked rice or cash.
2. Other property is still fully owned by the individual such as orchards or items used in earning a living as well as other rights and freedoms as before.
3. Each cooperative member will, after putting in the stipulated workday for the cooperative, still have free time to increase his family income.
4. By becoming a cooperative member [these individuals] can create conditions for building material and technical foundations, such as by building irrigation projects, buying machinery, resisting droughts, floods and plant pests, and transforming equipment and technology. Some of these projects are not possible under private ownership.

5. All members are supported and cared for in times of sickness, when they become victims of natural disasters, or are injured on the job.

6. The cadres and soldiers in locations with cooperatives will continue their work there, unlike in the past when they had to return during rice-growing season to help their families in field work.

7. In addition, there are collective benefits in the use of child-care centers, and classes for cultural, political and other long- or short-term specialized task studies.

8. Once they are cooperative members these individuals will work hard, skillfully and at a high level of technology, the results therefore will be voluminous, thus insuring the livelihood of the old, the young, or the infirm.

In conclusion, when farmers join cooperatives they will receive different benefits than when they operated individually. However, in order to receive these numerous benefits, these farmers must perform their duty.

The benefits and duties of the cooperative members are twofold, i.e., these members are closely related and each member must perform his duty to capacity in order to receive full benefits. For example, suppose that an individual determinedly carries out his duty as well as follows production discipline thoroughly, he is therefore guaranteed to be compensated with the production benefits from the cooperative. Every member must also raise high his alertness to resist all plots to destroy the cooperative and our country by the reactionaries in order to protect the benefits produced by the cooperative. Only when this is done can the cooperative members benefit fully.

Keo-oudom, Vientiane

Vientiane VIENTIANE MAI in Lao 19 Jul 79 pp 1, 4

[Text] In order to comply with the 6th Party Plenum in turning from individual, scattered production to socialist collective production so as to insure good harvests, and concurrent with the ongoing formation of cooperatives throughout the country, the people in [Tasseng] Thin Keo Canton, [Meuang] Keo-Oudom District of Vientiane Province have, since the end of June, ended their small-scale, scattered production to form eight agricultural cooperatives in eight villages: Phou Khao Kham, Phou Khao Thong, Phon Muang, Phon Pheng, Na Poun and Tha San. These comprise more than 2,800 members, 244 hectares of rice fields, 420 buffaloes, 300 oxen, 142 hectares of uncultivated land, 52 hectares of pasture, 13 carts, 9 fish ponds, 9 sewing machines, 2 rice mills, as well as some production tools.

At present, each cooperative in the above canton is urgently transplanting and taking care of its rice.

Kasi, Vientiane

Vientiane VIENTIANE MAI in Lao 31 Jul 79 pp 1, 2

[Text] In turning from individual, scattered production and forming their socialist collective agricultural cooperatives, at the beginning of this year 2,720 farmers in 431 families in [Tasseng] Long Met Canton of [Meuang] Kasi District of Vientiane Province enthusiastically and voluntarily took part in forming 12 cooperatives, each in their own village, comprising 4,668 hectares of rice fields, 1,674 buffaloes, 1,039 harrows, 578 plows and 623 shovels.

Following the formation of each cooperative, they opened a meeting to elect administrative and inspection committees as well as divided themselves into teams and made detailed production plans.

Since the end of June of this year each cooperative has completely finished plowing and harrowing their rice fields. Transplanting of the annual rice also has mostly been completed.

Sayaboury Province

Vientiane KHAOSAN PATHET LAO in Lao 30 Jul 79 p A6

[Text] During the first half of the current year the multi-ethnic population in four districts, i.e., [Meuang] Sayaboury, Paklai, Siang Hon and [Meuang] Phiang, Sayaboury Province voluntarily discontinued their individual family production to begin collective production that is characteristic of socialist large-scale production by forming ever-expanding agricultural cooperatives. This is because the people clearly recognize the party's guidelines on building the nation in order to fulfill the demands of current living conditions, and to expand our economy and make it stronger everyday.

Based on still incomplete figures, the number of agricultural cooperatives in Sayaboury Province has been increased by 38 units during this time, 28 of which are operated in [Meuang] Phiang District.

Currently there are 64 agricultural cooperatives in this province, 28 are in [Meuang] Phiang, 19 in [Meuang] Sayaboury, 9 in [Meuang] Siang Hon, and 8 in [Meuang] Paklai District, comprising altogether 3,808 families, 21,596 members, 3,000 hectares of crop land, 4,962 draft animals and buffaloes, 39 elephants, 11 horses, 8 rice mills, 12 trucks, 49 ox-carts and 3 irrigation pumps. Shortly following the actual operation by these cooperatives, four achieved excellent results, they are [Ban] That cooperative in [Tasseng] Siang Lom Canton, [Meuang] Siang Hon; [Ban] Minai cooperative in [Tasseng] Na Yao Canton, [Meuang] Sayaboury District; [Ban] Somsavang and [Ban] Phon Phim cooperatives in [Meuang] Phiang District.

Savannakhet Cooperatives

Vientiane KHAOSAN PATHET LAO in Lao 23 Jul 79 A2

[Text] During this year's rice-growing season the people in [Ban] Pongdong, [Tasseng] Che La Mouang Canton and in [Ban] Beung Thale, [Tasseng] Phalan Canton, both of [Meuang] Atsaphangthong District, Savannakhet Province enthusiastically ended their individual, scattered production to begin collective production in accordance with socialist collective production. They formed two agricultural cooperative units with 266 families, 1,447 members, which comprise 587 primary workers, 694 buffaloes, 98 oxen and 404 hectares of rice fields.

Following the formation of the above cooperatives, the members of each unit cast ballots to elect administrative and inspection committees; they also designated each production unit and detailed production plans in order to achieve effective results.

Throughout the country there are currently 1,867 agricultural cooperative units, comprising 79,694 hectares of rice fields, 60,647 families and 332,296 members.

It was further reported that recently the members of [Ban] Phonnakhoun cooperative of [Tasseng] Lao Yai Canton, [Meuang] Outhoumphon District, Savannakhet Province completely finished their planting in a 170-hectare field.

9013

CSO: 4206

VIENTIANE PROVINCE'S INDUSTRIAL OUTPUT REPORTED

Vientiane VIENTIANE MAI in Lao 25 Jul 79 pp 1, 3, 4

[Text] In the second trimester of 1979 every manufacturing plant or factory in the Industry and Trade Department of Vientiane city and province has determinedly performed their particular specialized tasks. Each factory grasped its actual output as follows:

- Kok Sa-at Salt Works produced 228 tons of salt.
- Ban Keun Salt Works produced 1,831 tons of salt.
- nails factory produced 4,488 tons of nails.
- rattan handicraft works produced 262 kinds of rattan products.
- brick factory completed 102,029 bricks.
- Chounta lumber factory sold its products valued at 5,083,520 kip.
- Saengthong sawmills produced wood products valued at 2,652,820 kip.
- automobile seat cushion factory produced 4,833,600 kip worth of seat cushions.
- refrigerator repair factory earned 9,169,455 kip in repair work.
- the KM4 lumber mill provided 4,826,700 kip worth of lumber for export.
- noodle factory produced 35 tons of noodles.
- Sengphet ice factory produced 660 tons of ice.
- coffee factory produced 998 kg of coffee.
- Lao Vy lathe works completed 402 pieces.
- Phon-Sa-at cast textile plant sold its products, valued at 14,685,710 kip.
- Sok-Pa-Luang textile plant produced 32,148 meters of textiles.
- Lao Vieng Distillery sold its products, valued at 11,751,132 kip.
- KM5 pail workshop produced 370 pails.
- Bo-o pail workshop produced 1,836 pails.
- electric wire factory produced a total value of 6,197,869 kip.
- Lao Utsahakam produced:
 - 418 ploughs,
 - 248 machetes,
 - 3,754 sickles,
 - 340 yokes,
 - 200 ploughs.
- the coal plant produced 1 ton of coal.
- the factory producing anti-mosquito incense sold its products, valued at 410,929 kip.
- construction units completed projects worth 141,788,757 kip.

At present each factory is vigorously emulating to perform their specialized tasks to achieve their particular goals.

GOALS FOR RICE, CROP PRODUCTION ANNOUNCED

Vientiane SIANG PASASON in Lao 21 Jul 79 p 2

['Letters Answered' Column: "How Much Rice Does Laos Need To Produce?"]

[Text] [Question] Dear Editor of SIANG PASASON: We have questions on two issues. What is the struggle goal in rice production tonnage, for 1979? How much rice does Laos need to produce this year to be adequate for the year's consumption? Signed: "555" Tobacco Factory.

[Answer] The goal for this year is 1 million tons of paddy, and 150,000 tons of starchy food (calculated in terms of paddy). As to our rice needs, it is figures that 20 kg of sticky rice are consumed per person per month which is 240 kg per year. Suppose that our population is 3 million, how much rice do we consume per year? I would advise you to figure on that basis. The aforementioned figure is calculated based on the ratio (100 kg of paddy to 60 kg of husked rice) which is comparatively close to the amount in our goals. Compared with the level of annual production in Laos patterned on the old conditions, this is a high figure, but measured against the present rice needs of the Lao people today it is quite low.

Other details as to our goals and objectives were set forth in our prime minister's report of 1 February 1979 to the Joint Session of the Supreme People's Council and the Council of Ministers. The complete text of the report together with vital statistical data were published in the front page of the newspapers. On this occasion, SIANG PASASON, as a government organ, requests cadres, soldiers, state workers, laborers and all citizens to pay attention to, read and study carefully of all the political papers--particularly the resolutions of the party's Central Committee in order that they can correctly follow and work effectively. In the past, a number of our cadre were so lazy and careless. Whenever they picked up a newspaper or some important political document, they would take one look, think it to be too long just push it aside. Worse still, they sometimes used it as a cigarette rolling paper or used as wrapping paper. These are very dangerous because, in the practical side, error could result for lack of proper performance. Any error in itself could ruin the party's plan. We, therefore, should not take this lightly.

BRIEFS

HMONG RESETTLEMENT--During this growing season, 11 families of Hmong people from Pompeh Village, Khamkeut Canton and District of Khammouan Province have voluntarily left their shifting cultivation to enthusiastically become rice farmers. Upon arriving in the flat lands, they were assisted with farm implements, received advice as to new farming techniques from the local authorities and agricultural coop members with previous experience. At present, they opened up new paddy fields and transplanted over 3 hectares. At the same time coop members at Ban Phakhouang, Khamkeut Canton and District have jointly completed digging two small canals; each of which is 1.5 m wide, 205 m long and irrigate an area of 10 hectares. [Text] [Vientiane KHAOSAN PATHET LAO in Lao 19 Jul 79 p A6] 9438

VANG VIENG INDUSTRIES--To serve people's living condition and to help build the new socialist regime, the administrative authorities of [Menang] Vang Vieng District of Vientiane Province decided to invest funds in the construction of an 11-unit lime kiln and one small bakery in which construction began in March and was completed in July. After completing the construction, the artisan workers of these two places began their production and found satisfactory results; that is, one of the units produced 6 tons of lime per shift. Although it was a comparatively short period of production, the workers produced a considerable amount of lime. Of this, they sold 16 tons of lime to the construction firm. Up to now, the bakery produced a substantial amount of bread to serve the consumers. On the average, it can bake about 400 loaves of bread in 8 hours. [Text] [Vientiane KHAOSAN PATHET LAO in Lao 20 Jul 79 p A4] 9438

ATTOPEU RICE SALES--In July, people of [Tasseng] Phamouang Canton and [Tasseng] Phoxay Canton, [Meuang] Saisettha District of Attopeu Province voluntarily brought surplus rice to sell to the state, totaling 8,780 kg. The sale of rice to the state by the people of this locality, besides increasing their income, is a stimulant to boost production. [Text] [Vientiane KHAOSAN PATHET LAO in Lao 20 Jul 79 p A5] 9438

SAVANNAKHET, LUANG PRABANG BANKING--In the first 6 months of 1979 cadres, state workers, laborers, soldiers, police officers and people of [Meuang] Champhon District, Savannakhet Province have deposited money in the state bank, totaling 280,000 kip. Meanwhile, the bank loaned money to needy people to buy tools and draft animals for wet rice farming in the coming season. This totaled 40,920 kip. Recently, fraternal cadre and workers in the Luang Prabang Provincial Office took an amount of 30,400 kip to deposit at the state bank. This is for the purpose of helping the state to use them in circulation for furthering economic development or steadily develop. [Text] [Vientiane KHAOSAN PATHET LAO in Lao 24 Jul 79 p A1] 9438

PHONG SALLY FOOD CROPS--Since January, the multi-ethnic peasants of [Meuang] Phong Sally District of Phong Sally Province successively exerted their labors to widely expand their farmlands. During this period they planted over 700 hectares of subsidiary starchy crops. Of these are over 700 kg of corn, 23 hectares of sweet potatoes, and almost 4 hectares of tapioca. Meanwhile, they planted 32,000 fruit trees, over 1,600 industrial trees and 83,703 potato beds. They also paid attention to increasing animal husbandry. There are 9,960 draft animals, 645 more of them were born this year than last; of the 45,653 small animals and animals for meat, 5,000 more were born this year than last. The above results are part of the efforts to steadily improve daily living standards of the population in the locality, in so far as the food is concerned. [Text] [Vientiane KHAOSAN PATHET LAO in Lao 25 Jul 79 p A4] 9438

FUEL FROM AGRICULTURE DEPARTMENT--On 20 July the Agriculture Division of Vientiane Province sent a quantity of fuel and insecticide to the peasants in some localities in Vientiane Province. These are: 10,600 liters of gasoline, kerosene and motor oil to the people of [Meuang] Keo-audom District to attain their cultivation goals: insecticide together with sprayers to the people of [Meuang] Tonlakhom and Hatsaifong districts. To Thoulakhom: 25 kg of powder insecticide, 40 liters of liquid insecticide; to Hatsaifong: 100 kg of powder insecticide with five manual sprayers, 5 machine sprayers. At present, the base area agricultural cadres of these districts are attentively leading the people, particularly the agricultural coop members, to undertake the insecticide spraying, ploughing and harrowing, and cheerfully helping people in transplanting to quickly achieve their goals. [Text] [Vientiane VIENTIANE MAI in Lao 26 Jul 79 p 1] 9438

SAVANNAKHET PRINTSHOP, BAKERY--During the first half of the current year the workers at the Savannakhet printshop determinedly completed printing 328,420 documents, while the typists completed typing 1,174 pages of various documents. These workers completed printing over 700 pages of newspapers, cutting 82,462 sheets of paper. During the same period workers at five bakeries in Savannakhet also promoted the idea of becoming their own masters in the production of 421,782 loaves of bread to serve the people, 172,034 loaves of which were produced by a bakery in [Meuang] Champhon District. Their activities have partially improved the livelihood of the cadres, combatants as well as the people within their locality. [Text] [Vientiane KHAOSAN PATHET LAO in Lao 23 Jul 79 p A1] 9013

MA'LAYAN CHINESE ADDRESSES ALLOCATION OF PEOPLE'S HOUSES

Selangor SIN CHEW JIT POH MALAYSIA in Chinese 13 Aug 79 p 10

[Text] Datuk Lee Boon Pin, chairman of the Negeri Sembilan Malayan Chinese Federation, yesterday urged the government, on the problem of allocation of people's houses, to investigate and study real necessities and simultaneously allocate more houses to ethnic Chinese applicants living in Chinese-dominated areas. Furthermore, the government should make a fair allocation of houses in each city or area on the basis of population ratio.

Datuk Lee, who is a lawyer by profession, delivered a welcoming speech at the opening of the party's annual congress yesterday afternoon.

Datuk Lee also said:

In the multi-racial Malaysian nation, each race maintains a particular social background and political realities. On this basis, we need a determination and sincerity in our attitude toward the handling of national problems in order to resolve various difficulties. We must safeguard this country's political stability and economic prosperity and development.

Before delving into the problems, we must talk about government administration. Concerning the plans of federal land development FELDA and state land development FELCRA, the government's intention to use the 721 allocation system is most unfair. We believe that the government has already given bumiputras in urban areas abundant opportunities in industry, commerce and trade, as well as support, and many of our comrades have also moved from rural areas to the cities to engage in commercial and industrial activities. Consequently, the narrow opportunities for the federal land development should be widened to let non-bumiputras file applications and to encourage them to operate in the countryside. On the other hand, we urge the government to investigate and study the real necessities in the allocation of people's houses, and should allocate more to ethnic Chinese applicants residing in Chinese-dominated areas. Furthermore, the government should make a fair allocation of houses in each city or area on the basis of population ratio.

Datuk Lee pointed out that we must be more alert about the insecure conditions brought by international political waves. When our neighboring countries

become vigilant about the dangers of possible occurrence of disturbances there, we must also enhance our vigilance. The international political situation may affect the peace and stability of our nation. As citizens, it is something glorious for us to show our spirit of loyalty and defense of our country, and to serve our country and society as well. We solemnly appeal to all youths of Chinese descent to rally around the police draft call and take part in military police training.

"Then there is the problem of education. We know that Rahman Institute has decided to increase its admission of bumiputra [sic] students. The meaning of this decision is clear, that is, to make up for the inequality of educational opportunities among citizens. We strongly believe that this wise move will draw the attention of Mara Institute authorities to improve the admission conditions for non-bumiputra students there. At the same time, we again wish to urge government officials to follow doing good deeds as water would flow downward, put into practice the formula already reached to resolve educational problems, and speedily remedy all deviations affecting educational opportunities for all races," Datuk Lee stated.

Finally, he pointed out that politics is real and cruel. The realities of life cannot allow us to remain apathetic and perfunctory. We must actively take part in government and adopt the attitude of "business first, enjoyment later," because only forethought brings happiness. We must be farsighted, hold high our heads and lead the people in hoisting the party's standard and march forward toward victory and the truth always.

The Negeri Sembilan Malayan Chinese Federation held its annual congress at its headquarters yesterday, attended by more than 200 delegates from all branches in the state.

Following animated discussions, the meeting unanimously passed the following 16 resolutions which were subsequently handed to the federation for processing.

Government Affairs

1) Appealed to the government to the effect that in the allocation of government civil service posts, citizens of Chinese descent should occupy 40 percent, thereby not only reflecting our country's multi-racial structure, but also conforming to the "social reorganization" stipulated in the New Economic Policy.

2) Appealed to the government to treat all citizens in the countryside equally and make a fair allocation of funds to big and small projects in the new villages.

3) Appealed to the government to refrain from requisitioning at random plots of land from small Chinese estate owners.

4) Urged the government to adopt a vigorous policy in solving the problem of Diesel and gasoline shortages.

5) Appealed to the government to stand on humanitarian grounds when tearing down wooden shacks, so that those compelled to move away may find shelter elsewhere.

Education and Culture

1) Appealed to the government to incorporate the culture of all races into the mainstream of our national culture, such as the Chinese "lion dance" which should be recognized as one of the main items in our national culture.

2) Urged the Ministry of Education to appropriate funds to construct more schools in order to accommodate the increasing numbers of Chinese primary school pupils.

3) Urged the Ministry of Education to earmark more funds to strengthen the facilities of Chinese primary schools.

4) Appealed to the Ministry of Education to fulfill its promise of increasing the admission quota of non-bumiputra students into the universities.

Party Affairs

1) Requested the state leadership, for the sake of solidarity and cooperation, to show concern over and rectify the dislocation between certain Malayan Chinese Federation and Malayan Youth Association chapters within this state while carrying out their respective activities.

Land and Housing

1) Requested the federation central committee to negotiate with the government on behalf of citizens of Chinese descent to increase the percentage (that is, from 20 percent to 40 percent) in the allocation of cheap houses.

2) Appealed to the government that, under the federal land development plan, the land to be distributed among citizens of Chinese descent should be based on proportion of racial composition.

Federation Affairs

1) Requested the federation central committee to urge the state authorities to speedily implement the power supply in the already-approved new villages within the state.

2) Requested the federation central committee to designate our party members in Parliament to help fight for the due interests of ethnic Chinese citizens living within non-Malayan Chinese Federation electoral districts.

3) Requested the federation central committee to make annual visitations to various branches within the state to better understand their affairs and earnestly help resolve their difficulties and complaints.

4) Requested the federation state leadership to issue citations to loyal party members who were worthy during the early period of the party's founding.

MALAYAN CHINESE APPEAL FOR MORE CHINESE PRIMARY SCHOOLS, HOUSES

Selangor SIN CHEW JIT POH MALAYSIA in Chinese 13 Aug 79 p 3

[Text] The Selangor chapter of the Malayan Youth Association passed 11 resolutions at its 11th Congress yesterday. Among others,

It called upon the minister of education for genuine sincerity and concrete action in constructing more Chinese primary schools in Chinese-dominated residential areas in order to cope with the increasing numbers of applicants among school-age children;

It appealed to the minister of education to re-examine the quota problem of students accepted by Mara Institute and to instruct the institute to absorb more non-Malayan students in the coming years, so that children of all races shall equally enjoy the opportunity to receive vocational and higher education;

It expressed regret over the dearth of non-Malayan functionaries in government departments, thus failing to reflect the multi-racial essence of our country, and it wholeheartedly appealed to the government to employ more non-Malayan functionaries in promoting the social reorganization of our New Economic Policy in order to reflect the racial composition of our federation;

It severely condemned the Vietnamese Government for resorting to inhuman genocide and urged all major countries to speedily receive and resettle more Vietnamese refugees; and

It expressed deep satisfaction and joy as well as full support for Datuk Lee Kim Sai's willingness to campaign for the post of director general of the association in line with the wishes of the masses.

In his opening speech as chairman of the congress, the chapter leader of the association Yap Peng Han stated that a number of government departments failed to implement the spirit as embodied in Malaysia's Third Five-Year Plan. Such deviation has caused restlessness and apprehension among the great masses of the people, particularly the Chinese community. These government departments did not realize that the reorganized society in Malaysia's Third Five-Year Plan should also benefit non-Malayans.

He explained that in Malaysia's Third Five-Year Plan, it was stipulated that there had been an insufficient number of non-Malayans taking part in agricultural activities, and that the decision was made to absorb more non-Malayans to participate in the expanded agricultural activities. Whether such deviation has been rectified or not up till now, as well as that concerning the multi-racial essence of this country, is reflected still in many government departments.

Datuk Lee Kim Sai, secretary general of the Malayan Youth Association, also delivered a lengthy speech during the meeting.

Datuk Lee said that the world of humanity is the most realistic structure, and only a self-striving people can get a foothold. The Chinese race is fundamentally a people who can fully strive for improvement and progress. For many centuries past in their long history of human progress, the Chinese have always improved their plight.

Datuk Lee added that the Malayan Youth Association favors political reform. Politics should be realistic, especially in this age of power. A weak organization is bound to be despised and left unheeded. If our organization wants to show some action, we must be big and strong. Our strength does not lie in opposing the government, but in aiding the government toward the establishment of a just society.

In his speech, Datuk Lee indicated his acceptance to be nominated as a candidate for the post of director general for the next term. Numerous chapters, particularly the Pahang chapter, would soon send telegrams encouraging and supporting his campaign.

The congress also elected new executive committee members for the 1979-80 period. With the exception of the three deputy directors, the director, secretary and treasurer were all elected by acclamation.

Four persons were nominated as candidates for the post of deputy directors, namely, Tai Hong Hock, Ong Leng Cheng, Teo Kim Hock and Ho Kock Hiong. The result of the balloting was that the first three mentioned candidates got 178, 174 and 180 votes, respectively, while the last named candidate, who was absent from the meeting, managed to get only 8 votes.

The meeting also debated on the speech made by the director of the Selangor chapter of the association, where the speaker deplored the way the government implemented its New Economic Policy and the Third Five-Year Plan, which allegedly failed to adequately reflect the multi-racial spirit.

On the subject of education, many Chinese parents are not able to send their children to nearby Chinese schools and they have to rely on the Chinese community for funds to construct school buildings and classrooms.

On the distribution of arable land, the area allotted to people of Chinese descent is negligible.

They hoped that in carrying out its policies, the government should avoid racial discrimination and treat all races equally in order to realize a just society.

Yap Tian Po, the secretary of the Selangor chapter, gave a report concerning the internal affairs of the association.

Before the meeting was adjourned, the congress enthusiastically adopted a resolution supporting Datuk Lee Kim Sai, who accepted the wishes of the broad masses to campaign for the post of director general.

Resolutions Adopted

The resolutions passed by the congress follow:

(1) Educational problems

1. Called upon the minister of education for genuine sincerity and concrete action in constructing more Chinese primary schools in Chinese-dominated residential areas in order to cope with the increasing numbers of applicants among schoolage children.
2. Appealed to the minister of education to re-examine the quota problem of students accepted by Mara Institute and to instruct the institute to absorb more non-Malayan students in the coming years, so that children of all races shall equally enjoy the opportunity to receive vocational and higher education.
3. Urged the government to take practical measures in expediting the construction of more colleges and universities in conformity with the minister's promise of fair education for all citizens which he made before Parliament.
4. Called upon the government to relax the restrictions against the construction of Chinese primary schools and to earmark more funds to refurbish dilapidated Chinese primary school buildings, as well as to fully promote the plan for loaning textbooks.

(2) Government affairs problems

1. Urged the government to implement the formulated principles of the New Economic Policy and to promote various development plans which absolutely reflect the ratio of all racial inhabitants.
2. Expressed regret over the dearth of non-Malayan functionaries in government departments, thus failing to reflect the multi-racial essence of our country, and wholeheartedly appealed to the government to employ more non-Malayan functionaries in promoting the social reorganization of our New Economic Policy in order to reflect the racial composition of our federation.
3. Severely condemned the Vietnamese government for resorting to inhuman genocide and urged all major countries to speedily receive and resettle more Vietnamese refugees.

(3) Cultural problems

1. Urged the government to formulate a national culture that can truly reflect the multi-racial characteristics of our country.

(4) Land and housing problems

1. Urged the government to allocate racially-equitable land for settlers to take part in public-land plans; to give Chinese have-nots in towns and villages the opportunity to take part in modern agriculture and domain, and to re-examine and regulate its policy and conditions for land reclamation.
2. Urged the government to make a fair allocation of cheap houses in carrying out its housing plan and improve the environment and various facilities of newly-formed villages.

(5) Fishery problems

1. Requested the Department of Fisheries to make an overall review of existing fishery laws and to make proper arrangements for the livelihood of small fishermen on humanitarian grounds.

An addendum to the resolutions on educational problems said that the congress fully supported the discussions between Malayan-Chinese leaders and bumiputra leaders concerning admission quotas of non-bumiputra students in the nation's five universities.

Newly-elected Executive Committee Members

Director: Yap Peng Han (by acclamation)

Deputy directors: Tai Hong Hock, Ong Leng Cheng, Teo Kim Hock

Secretary: Yap Tian Po (by acclamation)

Treasurer: Ong Chin Chye (by acclamation)

Controller: Chan Lun Hwa (by acclamation)

Members: Chu Siong Hee, Tee Chin Hin, Hong Kwan Seng, Lim Kim Huat, Koh Kim Chiang, Lim Giok Peng, Tong Eng Seng, Liao Lai Kun, Lim Lian Chye, Cho Yong Huat (by acclamation)

Headquarters Reps: Lauw Han Tiong, Wee Chiu, Lim Soo Hai, Lee Chye, Teo Tam Chiu, Goh Swee Soo (by acclamation)

Malayan Chinese Women Pass Resolutions

At its fourth congress held in Kuala Lumpur yesterday, the women's section of the Selangor Malayan Chinese Association sternly denounced Vietnam for causing refugees to threaten Southeast Asia's peace and order. It appealed to the women of the world to unite for the purpose of halting this terrible tragedy which endangers human rights.

The congress passed 14 resolutions as follows:

1) The women's section of the Malayan Chinese Association sternly denounced Vietnam for endangering Southeast Asia's peace by rendering countless refugees destitute and homeless, weak children and helpless mothers to die on the high seas. Such universally-condemned conduct is a serious blow to one of three objectives set in International Women's Year--Peace.

The women's section called upon all women's organizations throughout the world for cooperation to put an end to this major tragedy which endangers human rights.

Teng Glok Heng, a former committee member, proposed that the association write a formal letter addressed to domestic women's organizations, such as the women's section of the Malayan Association and International Women's Federation, requesting them to, in turn, write to the League of International Women in Moscow to express the views of women's associations in our country. Her proposal was adopted by acclamation.

2) Urged the government to pay attention to the progress and development of the entire population in making arrangements for the implementation of its New Economic Policy, because the wealth and strength of a nation depends entirely on contributions and sacrifices of its people; urged that the government's training program on agriculture, fishery and scientific technology should be made widely available, otherwise another serious unbalanced trend would emerge in our country in the future.

3) Appealed to the Ministry of Education to the effect that students' talents should be considered as a yardstick for allotting courses of study at the universities, because, as stressed by the minister of education, graduates of arts and literature courses cannot get jobs easily, and yet non-Malayan students have been designated to major in arts and literature, thereby adding mental pressure to non-Malayans.

4) Urged the Ministry of Education to increase its budget to construct and develop more Chinese primary schools.

5) Urged the government that in implementing its national program based on "house to the occupant, land to the tiller," it should act fairly in accordance with population proportion, so that the people may live and work in peace and the country may become more and more prosperous.

6) Urged the government to show concern over the problem that women of Chinese descent have not been accepted as cabinet members.

7) Urged the government or police to simplify the procedure and speed up the approval of applications for permits submitted by civilian organizations and schools concerning the holding of health or entertainment activities.

8) Appealed to the government to eradicate narcotics addicts and peddlers for the sake of maintaining national security.

- 9) Requested the central committee of the Malayan Chinese Association to appoint our active and capable women comrades as members of state, county and city councils.
- 10) Requested the Chinese education section of broadcasting and TV education program to use the Chinese language as the medium.
- 11) Urged the government's approval that mothers also have the right to sign all activity documents on behalf of their children.
- 12) Requested a revision of Article 6 concerning ward organization of the bylaws of the women's section of the Malayan Chinese Association, changing its membership meeting into delegates conference.
- 13) Requested that the posts of acting chairman and assistant secretary be added to the organization of all classes of the women's section.
- 14) Requested the central committee of the Malayan Chinese Association to appoint the women's section leaders to become central committee members.

Finally, the congress passed two extraordinary motions:

- (1) Requested Malaysian TV Station to advance the showing time of the Wednesday Chinese movies to 1930 hours, so that school children may enjoy them.
- (2) In connection with recent newspaper reports about ghost-haunted houses shocking people to death, proposed that the women's section in Selangor send delegates to meet with the proper authorities to discuss the suspension of permits of ghost houses.

Nearly 300 persons gathered together to attend the present women's congress of the Selangor Malayan Chinese Association.

9300

CSO: 4205

GOVERNMENT CASH DEFICIT LOWER

Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 19 Sep 79 p 17

[Text]

The government suffered a cash deficit of P46.4 million at the end of the first half of this year despite a surplus of P642.5 million in April.

However, this shortfall is far below the P1,423 billion deficit recorded during the same period last year and the P1,469 billion deficit incurred during the second semester of 1978.

This lower deficit was attributed to the faster growth in government revenues relative to disbursements by an analysis made by Private Development Corp. of the Philippines.

During the first half of this year, the PDCP August letter said revenues grew by 22.5 per cent, higher than the 11.9 per cent growth in disbursements. For the same period last year,

disbursements increased by 19.7 per cent in contrast to the 11.7 per cent increase in revenues.

Ending cash balance of the national treasury was posted at P11.4 billion, which is 34.4 per cent higher than last year's comparative balance of P8.5 billion.

Net public debt availments (loans incurred minus loans paid) totaled P2.2 billion as of the first half this year, down by 33.1 per cent from the first half of 1978 and 5.3 per cent from the second half.

CNO: 4-00

FIRST-HALF EXPORTS UP

Manila PHILIPPINES DAILY EXPRESS in English 16 Sep 79 p 16

[Article by Rosario A. Liquicia]

[Text]

THE COUNTRY'S export drive appeared to have paid off during the first half of the current year as the export earnings of \$2.1 billion exceeded by 116 percent the target set in the national export strategy (NES).

According to the Philippine Export Council (PEC), the first half export revenue constituted 55.6 percent of the total year-round export revenue target of \$3.81 billion for 1979.

It is even expected, PEC added, that actual export earnings this year would surpass the overall target "as exports historically pick up by the second semester."

The first-half export earnings posted a 37.5-percent growth rate over the revenue registered in the same period last year.

As in the past few years, non-traditional exports performed better — in terms of growth — than traditional exports. With six-month earnings of \$927 million, non-traditionals registered an attained value of 55.6 percent of total 1979 target of \$1.63 billion while traditional exports attained only 52.8 percent of total 1979 target of \$2.1 billion, the PEC said. Traditional exports earned \$11.1 billion during the first semester.

Although traditional exports still accounted for the bulk of total export earnings — roughly 56 percent — while the share of non-traditionals inched up to 44 percent from 43 percent in 1978, in

terms of value, non-traditionals enjoyed an increase in earnings of 40.9 percent, against an increase of only 35.1 percent for traditional exports, the PEC explained.

* * *

COCONUT products remained the top dollar earner among the country's exports with \$482 million, equal to 55 percent of total 1979 target of \$871 million, according to the PEC.

Mineral products came in second with \$340 million or 42 percent of 1979 NES target. Copper had the biggest earnings of \$211 million.

Forest products also performed well during the first six months, the PEC said, as export earnings totalled \$232 million, constituting 82.8 percent of total 1979 target of \$281 million.

Textile and garments, the fastest growing among the non-traditionals, earned \$203 million for the first six months of the year to place fourth among top 10 exports.

Commercial crops — sugar, abaca, tobacco and coffee — earned \$170 million, representing 46.6 percent of total 1979 NES target of \$365 million, the PEC said.

Electrical and electronic equipment and components recorded earnings amounting to \$167 million during the first six months of the year. The sector is expected to perform within — if not exceed — the 1979 target of \$349 million by the end of the year, the PEC said.

SUGAR WORKERS WAGE ISSUE RAISED

Manila PHILIPPINES DAILY EXPRESS in English 16 Sep 79 p 6

[Text]

THE QUESTION of raising the incomes of sugar workers, as well as promoting the viability and growth of the industry, was elevated yesterday to President Marcos by the national tripartite conference for the sugar industry after a two-day meeting at the Philippine International Convention Center.

In a communique, the labor, management and government sectors urged the President to take appropriate measures to provide sugar workers relief from rising prices and at the same time consider the distressed condition of the industry.

The communique contained separate recommendations from labor and management panels.

IN RESPONSE to the workers' demand for improved incomes, the Philippine Sugar Association made the position that it will comply with and improve upon the terms of Presidential Decree 1614 when the composite price of sugar paid to the producers reaches a minimum of P110 per picul.

In addition, they agreed to increase the social amelioration fund for sugar workers from P1.10 to P2.00 per picul conditioned on the same composite price level.

With respect to PD 1634, the management panel agreed to

implement the P90 total allowance provided in the decree and to add P10 more when the minimum composite price of sugar paid to the producer shall have reached P130 per picul.

On PD 1389, management agreed that the provisions of the decree shall be universally implemented immediately with respect to the sugar plantations.

IT WAS also provided by the management sector that PD 1123 shall be implemented when the composite price of sugar reaches P110 per picul paid to the producers. Moreover, compliance with the said decree shall be subject to the final confirmation by the National Federation of Sugarcane Planters.

The labor sector, on the other hand, called for the immediate total liftings of all exemptions without prejudice to exempting distressed employers on a case-to-case basis in accordance with the rules implementing PD 1634.

Labor, management and government expressed the hope that the international price of sugar will improve in order to enable the industry to comply with all the existing laws and regulations for the benefit of the workers.

NIDO OIL ISSUES SHOW PRICE GAINS

Manila PHILIPPINES DAILY EXPRESS in English 18 Sep 79 p 15

[Text]

PRICES of oil issues yesterday advanced on a broad front in very active trading on reports of favorable results in the ongoing drilling on the Nido IX-1 well and in anticipation of forthcoming drilling activities.

Reports that the Cities Service is presently conducting the first of a series of drill stem tests on the new well boosted the prices gains of the four Nido issues. Oriental reached a high of P.1175 but eased slightly to P.115, up by P.005; Basic Petroleum closed at P.041, up by P.002; Landoil at P.015, up by .001; and Overseas at P.054 up by P.002.

SEAFRONT was also actively traded and gained P.0005 at P.017 as investors took up long positions for the coming drilling on the Reed Bank.

The mining board softened slightly on Atlas Consolidated's P.40 decline to P20.20. CI issues were steady with First Holdings posting a P.30 gain at P16.30.

CSO: 4220

NIDO WELL RETESTED; SALEN DRILLING ON

Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 25 Sep 79 p 12

[Text]

Philippine Cities Service was conducting yesterday morning a re-test of its third and final drill stem test (DST) to evaluate the character of the formation fluid at its 1x-1 well in northwestern Palawan, according to the board of energy utilization.

"Cities Service is just being cautious in establishing the volume of the well," said a BED insider. "If the volume does not appear to be large, Cities Service may decide to plug and abandon the hole," he added.

As of yesterday afternoon, he said there has been no official update on what was happening at the drill site. Only the drilling report yesterday morning was available.

"At the latest, Cities Service may make a decision to plug or to go ahead with the well tomorrow (Tuesday)," the BED source said.

The well is about two kilometers away from the five production wells at the Nido complex in offshore Palawan. 1x-1 has been drilled to a total depth of 7,556 feet.

Yesterday's re-test was the second in a week's time. The first re-test was performed during the second DST. Cities Service engineers started its series of three DST's last Monday.

While Cities Service was re-testing 1x-1, it was also drilling ahead at 5,626 feet in its other well, Roxas No. 1, in northeastern Palawan. Over the weekend, it set a 13 3/8-inch casing in the well.

In West Palawan, meanwhile, the Salen consortium has drilled down to a depth of 1,310 feet in its Kalamansi No. 1 well using the drillship Discoverer III.

Kalamansi was spudded in last Friday, and is programmed for a depth of 14,500 feet.

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